the House think. Much has been attempted in recent years by expanding the Text Book Committee, by adding more competent persons, by giving wider representation to varied interests and by introducing various other methods for the efficient working of the committee to increase its usefulness.

From what has been said of the English text book prescribed for the IV Form, it might be argued that even the existing committee in all its recommendations and suggestions alike has not kept an even standard. I am not therefore hopeful of either improving the present standard or of being able to devise a better scheme for the prescription of text books.

Something has been said with regard to compulsory primary education and in that connection, I wish to speak also on some of the points mentioned by Mr. Kuruvilla. Compulsory primary education necessarily implies the fixing of the standard of education at the primary stage. That point has been already discussed by me. As regards the abolition of overlapping schools, it has been necessary for the department to deal rather severely with some of the overlapping schools here and there.

The House is however aware of the difficulties attendant upon such a course, particularly, in the matter of making a distinction which is found to be indispensable in such cases, as between competing and rival interests. So what has happened is, we are only going slow, without causing any inconvenience to the public or much complaint from the management concerned. Reports are called for from the Assistant Inspectors and after they are received, they are reviewed by the Divisional-officers and in very important cases, the Director himself would pay a personal visit in company with the officers concerned and talk the matter over with the men of the locality before any final decision is arrived at.

President: The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 43,14,901 under Demand XIX—Education excluding Travancore University and a sum of Rs. 47,540 under Demand XXIII—Up-lift of Backward Communities.

The demands were put and carried. The grants were made.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-5 P. M. and reassembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN.

M. R. Ry. P. S. Kuppuswamy Aiyar Avl, B. A., B. L. (*Secretary to Government*) was sworn in.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector General of Police*): Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 8,5 ,160 under Demand XVI —Police.

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President: I find that 15 honourable members have given notice of their desire to speak on the demand. If time is to be given to all of them I think no one can take more than 3 minutes.

Mr. James Fletcher (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod cum Neyyattinkara*): Sir, first of all I must refer to the subject-matter of my adjournment motion to which notice has been given. Sir, statements have been made by the State Congress men in their speeches and writings against the Police force of the State. The State Congress members are having this propaganda in press and on platforms. It is evident from the papers and I may refer to the one which was published by the 'Hindu' of Monday, August 11, 1941. The statement of the paper is as follows :—

"Travancore State Congress Leaders' Address at Palai. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government of Travancore have more than once made it clear in the Legislative Assembly that they would not interfere in the legitimate and constitutional working of the Travancore State Congress, it is regrettable to note that some of the officials in the State ignore the assurance, observed Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress."

There is an insinuation that Police Officers are interfering with the meetings. They also say that not only the Police but also the rowdies disturb their meetings. I shall try to show that both these statements are entirely false. Sir, at another place it was brought out that the Inspector General of Police has issued a circular that the Police are not to go to the meetings of the State Congress. The circular is to this effect :—

"No Police Officer or any one connected with the Police, apart from the Reporters, should attend the meetings of the State Congress."

In spite of this, the State Congress people say that the Police and the rowdies interfere and make disturbances. Now I shall analyse ..

President: The analysis may be very quick.

Mr. James Fletcher: So far as the Police interference is concerned, the State Congress people have not given specifically any name of the Police Officer, a constable or an Inspector, who is responsible for making such alleged disturbances. So, that part of the accusation may be considered false. Then comes the question whether any rowdies disturbed their meetings. I shall refer to some of the meetings held under the auspices of the State Congress. One of their earliest meetings was held at Pettah in Trivandrum during Makaram 1115. That was a public meeting. Fortunately or unfortunately certain local gentlemen viz., Mr. P. K. Damodaran B. A., B. L., and one Mr. Kaimal, were present at the meeting. When the State Congress speaker began to expound the creed's pet theories, these people began to ask questions to clear their doubts.

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This is the sort of disturbance which has happened there. Sir, I am at a loss to know whether these two gentlemen can be called rowdies. Then again, at another meeting which was held at Thiruvattar in the Kalkulam taluk, one Muthu Pillai Nadar and another Ponnony Nadar wanted to hear what the State Congress people had to say. They quietly remained for some time hearing the speeches. But when they heard some expressions of some theories from one of the speakers which were revolutionary in character they asked questions as to their validity. Instead of quickly answering them the Congress people themselves created a sort of disturbance and silenced the questioners as a result of which further trouble arose. So far as these two gentlemen are concerned, they are very respectable gentlemen possessing lots of landed property and they can never be called rowdies. At Kuzhithura also there was held a State Congress meeting. There also the Congress men spoke of many things some of which were not liked by a few of the hearers. Some respectable people wanted further elucidation of some of the ideas expressed by the State Congress people and they asked questions. One of them was Mr. D. David, a Vakil of the locality. He is a very respectable person. How can he be called a rowdy? Just because he did not agree with the ideals and programme of the State Congress he is dubbed as a rowdy. Sir, I can refer to two more meetings. One meeting was held at Thucklai where the questioners were Messrs. Nalla Thampi and Yesudasan. They wanted also to express their own opinions on some points. Naturally, the Congress people did not like it. They are Vakils of the locality and rich landowners. I wonder how they can be dubbed as rowdies. In a meeting which was held at Nagercoil, a respectable merchant of the place by name Mohammed Kannu stood up and wanted to know certain accounts. He had also contributed money for the activities of the State Congress. Naturally it was his right to ask for accounts. The result was that he was about to be assaulted. From these facts it can be inferred, Sir, that the statements of the State Congress that rowdies set up by the Police who disturbed their meetings are entirely false and misleading. I may even go to the extent of dubbing as rowdies the persons who call these gentlemen rowdies. I may say that such statements from the State Congress people are most despicable and I wonder at their temerity to publish such statements in papers.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Does the honourable member know the names of the people who actually created disturbances during those meetings?

Mr. James Fletcher: Those who questioned the Congress speakers are alleged to have caused the disturbances. These people are dubbed by the State Congress people as rowdies. Nobody else made any disturbance.

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I desire to make a few observations regarding the treatment of culprits in the lock-ups in the State. As we pass along the roads where lock-ups are situated occasionally we hear cries and wailing from inside. We sometimes enquire what these things are. I have heard that in America there is in vogue what is called tha Third Degree method of extracting confessions from culprits. On enquiry I learn that no such practice is prevalent here. The constables who are asked to watch over the culprits in the lock-ups are principally responsible for these cries and wailings in the lock-ups during such unseemly hours. Recently about a couple of weeks back I met a Police constable in Kottayam. He told me, in the course of our conversation, that there was a scuffle between him and another constable at a particular station when both of them were on duty. The scuffle arose when it was investigated as to who was responsible for the physical violence done to a culprit who was in their charge in the lock-up. From this I understood that such things might be happening in every police stiation as a common occurrence. Therefore, it is my submission that the work of watching over these culprits in the lock-ups should not be entrusted to the constables who are also charged with the investigation of the crime committed by the culprit. If on the other hand we have special officers to look after these prisoners in the lock-ups, at least during the night times, who are not interested as to the arrest or the evidence to be extracted, it would be a merciful step so far as these prisoners are concerned. My knowledge of jail life goes back to 18 years or so. I understand that in America the persons who watch the culprits have nothing to do with the arrest or the taking of evidence. And I want to repeat my plea, Sir, that to avoid physical violence being committed on these culprits the Inspector-General should engage his attention to this matter and find out some method for the same.

The second information that I have gathered from some of my friends who were in jail, is that the convenience provided for prisoners in these lock-ups are not satisfactory. I had some information about Chengannur jail from Mr P. P. John and from two students who were also in lock-ups. He was an old friend of mine and he had experience, both in the Chengannur lock-up and the Trivandrum Central Jail. He has no complaint about the Central Jail. One complaint about the lock-up is that only pots are supplied for the use of people in lock-ups—One pot for half-a-dozen people—and if the pot is unfortunately broken, there will be a great tug between the Police constable in charge and these people. This story has been heard again and again and I do think the Inspector-General is aware of this fact. I suggest the construction of a flush in each lock-up attached to the jails. It is possible to instal a flush at a cost of Rs. 35 or 45. My suggestion is that all these flushes can

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be constructed, so that these people might not use pots and if the pots are broken, the sanitary condition of the jails may also be endangered. I do not think it really affects the restrictions which the Police wants to impose on a prisoner. Something may be said about the use of mats in the lock-up. I make myself sure about that. I talked to the A. S. P. Mr. Mathen, while I was in Kottayam and he told me that mats are given. My own personal experience—and I have experience of lock-ups—is this. I went to see one of my old students who was caught at Nagercoil. He was caught by the Police for stealing a bycycle, was arrested and kept in the lock-up. When I went to see him, I found him on the floor with no mat and shivering all through. I should not be sentimental. But we must at least be human and there is no point in giving these absolute discomforts to prisoners in jails.

There is only one more thing I have to say. The question of treatment to prisoners can be dealt aright only if we take the right point of view about it. I believe—I still hold—that a cruel treatment need not necessarily be deterrent. Cruel treatment cannot effect a real change of mind. Even when we were children, we were taught that during the days of Elizabeth culprits were very harshly treated and were hanged. Still, the world today is much better, whatever may be its faults and there are fewer cases of stealing now in the London City than during Queen Elizebeth's time. So if a treatment, is meted out to him with the consciousness that, after all, a culprit did some act out of bad training and later on might become a helpful member of society, probably something good may be achieved.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan : Sir, it gives me very much consolation that, during the year under report, the number of grave crimes has been very much on the decrease. I refer to the crimes, such as murder and dacoity. But I find that other crimes such as robbery, house-breaking and theft, (cattle theft and ordinary theft) are, on the contrary, very much on the increase. On enquiry, I learn that these are on the increase, because of abnormal times, and people, because they are not easily able to earn their living, commit ordinary theft and the number swells because each case is registered and no single case is hushed up. If that be true i. e. the number swells, because no trick is practised, then I have nothing to say against it.

Sir, with regard to policemen keeping aloof in the case of meetings held by the State Congress, I would say that the present policy followed by the Police Department is not advisable, because the State Congress people do hold public meetings and not private meetings. Very many people who sided with the State Congress in the last upheaval have since been disillusioned and so, those

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people who have been thus disillusioned, attend those meetings just to know what these people are preaching now. To test their sincerity and in order to make them understand that they are quite insincere, some of those gentlemen who attend these meetings put questions to them so that no more people should be led astray. If public meetings are held, either by the State Congress or for that matter by any other party, I think, every loyal citizen of the State has got a right to attend them and when questions of this sort are put to the State Congress people it is likely that breach of peace might happen. I am of opinion that, so long as public meetings are allowed to be held in the land, the Police should be asked to attend them, so that respectable and loyal gentlemen may also attend those meetings, with no fear. Therefore in order to save their freedom and life and to prevent any breach of peace the Police must be asked to be present. That is a matter to which I have to draw the attention of this House and of Government.

With regard to the lock-ups, Sir, I may say that it never fell to my misfortune to be in a lock-up, but I have seen some of these lock ups and many of these have a low floor. The floor is generally made of tiles and it is not more than one foot high from the surrounding level of the ground. During rainy seasons, because these lock-ups have low floors, they are damp. Even if prisoners are given some bedding, mats or jamakalams, they find it extremely difficult to be in the lock-ups during rainy weather. This is a matter which I wish to place before the House for their attention and particularly for the attention of the honourable member for Police.

Sir, with regard to the other points raised I have nothing more to say and I am one who thinks that there is no cause for anxiety, so far as the administration of this department is concerned. But I would bring another matter for the attention of Government. During the last State Congress upheaval, a number of men were enlisted as special policemen, but very soon after that upheaval subsided these special policemen were disbanded. With regard to the principle of recruitment that is being followed, I may place this matter for the consideration of Government that as far as possible, these special policemen must be recruited to the permanent staff, provided they have the necessary minimum qualification. They have endangered their lives during a period of storm and stress and Government should be faithful to them and helpful to them, as far as possible.

Miss Thressia Kora (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The indirect result of the State Congress Movement has been to lower the morale of the Police

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administration in this country. Nobody can deny the fact that, under the shelter of that agitation, much abuses have been committed. Many innocent and peace—loving people were dealt with, with a cruelty unheard of before. Such drastic measures were, of course, necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, during those nebulous times but to allow Police officers, especially low—paid constables, head constables and even inspectors, to continue in that view, is really a very unhappy state of affairs. In some places, the subordinate Police officers assume and take steps which a District Magistrate fear to handle. Civilian people are often dealt with in a cruel manner by the Police. Beating, thrashing, kicking and flattening people to the earth are often incidents of daily occeurence. Bribery is rampant among the Police, but to prove a case of bribery is indeed a very difficult affair. Nobody takes bribes in the open. Bribery is always a secret affair known only to the nearest friends of the recipient.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: സർ, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് പ്രവത്തനങ്ങളും വഴിയായും മറ്റു കാരണങ്ങളാലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ലഹളകളും ശാന്തമായി അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലു അവർകളും കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നിദ്ദേശങ്ങളും പ്രശംസനീയമാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുകമ്പയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് മീറ്റിംഗുകളും സമാധാനപരമായി നടക്കാത്തത്. സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ ആവിർഭാവകാലത്തു് ചെറിയ ചെറിയ തൊഴിലുകളും ചെയ്തു് ഉപജീവനം കഴിച്ചുവരുന്ന പലരേയും അവരുടെ തൊഴിലുകളിൽനിന്നും പിൻതിരിച്ചു് സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിൽ ചേർത്തു അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ ഒരു കമ്പനിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്കാരുടെ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം പരാജയത്തിലായപ്പോൾ ഈ കൂട്ടർക്ക് തൊഴിലുകളും കിട്ടാതെയായി. അവരാണ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് മീറ്റിംഗുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ബഹളമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു്. മിക്കവാറും സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോലീസിന്റെ സഹായമില്ലാതെ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്കാർക്കു യാതൊരു മീറ്റിംഗും നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പോലീസുകാരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ് അവിടെ അവർക്കു പ്രചരണവേലകൾക്ക് ചുറ്റിസഞ്ചരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പോലീസ് അവരുടെ മീറ്റിംഗുകൾക്ക് തടസ്സമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നവാദം വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുണ്ട്. ഒന്നാമതായി സി. ഐ. ഡി. വകുപ്പിനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ

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ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും ഗ്രഡ വിവരങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ സി. ഐ. ഡി. ജോലിയിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യമുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിനെപ്പോലെ ഒരാൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. സർവരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ സി. ഐ. ഡി. വകുപ്പിൽ നല്ല നിശ്ചയമുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന് ഉദ്യോഗകാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തതിൽ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു.

ശരിയായി ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്ന സി. ഐ. ഡി. കളെക്കൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും, അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും വാച്ചുചെയ്യണം. ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തന്നെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടേണ്ട ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൊടുക്കാതെ ചില സാധനങ്ങൾ സ്റ്റേറിനു വെളിയിൽ കടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഏലത്തിന് ഡ്യൂട്ടി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടിവാങ്ങേണ്ട ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു തന്നെ ഏലത്തോട്ടങ്ങളുണ്ട്. അവർ ഡ്യൂട്ടികൊടുക്കാതെ ഏലം കടത്തിയയക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതുപോലെ മറ്റു പലരും ഏലം കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു കാര്യങ്ങളും പ്രത്യേകം വാച്ചുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: അതു കാര്യങ്ങൾ നോക്കുന്നതിനു അവിടെ എക്സൈസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരില്ലേ?

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: അവിടത്തെ എക്സൈസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കാണ് ഏലത്തോട്ടങ്ങളുള്ളത്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈ ഡ്യൂട്ടി ഇനത്തിൽ 2 ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമായാൽ ആ പ്രതീക്ഷയുടെ ഫലം എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്ന് ഗവർമ്മെൻറു തന്നെ ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അവിടെനിന്നും മാറണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ സ്വഭാവം മറ്റു വിധത്തിൽ മോശമാണെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

സി. ഐ. ഡി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒരിക്കലും ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കരുത്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികൾക്ക് താഴെയുള്ളവർ പറയുന്നതു വിശ്വസിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ചില വ്യക്തികളെ ചീത്തയാക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് കള്ളറിപ്പോർട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന സി. ഐ. ഡി. ക്കാരുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളിലുംപെട്ട യോഗ്യന്മാരെ മാത്രം ഈ ലൈനിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് എനിക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്. ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധയുള്ളവരെ ഒരിക്കലും ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നിയമിക്കരുത്. ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരായാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധയുള്ളവരെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കരുതെന്നാണ് രാജ്യമൊട്ടുക്കു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം

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ജനങ്ങളുടെയും അപേക്ഷ, നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഡിഗ്രിയുള്ളവരും ഇല്ലാത്തവരുമായ നാട്ടുകാര്യസ്ഥന്മാരേയും സി. ഐ. ഡി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വാച്ചുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് മലനാട്ടുകളിലുള്ള കഷ്ടകർക്ക് തോക്കുകൾ ക്രൂരമായി ജീവിക്കാൻ നിവ്വാഹമില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റിയാണു. തോക്കിനു ലൈസൻസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ലൈസൻസിനു അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് വളരെ കാലതാമസം നേരിടുന്നു. ഈ ഭരണ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ തന്നെ നൂറു തോക്കുകൾ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലത്തിൽ നശിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അവ, ഏതു ദേശങ്ങൾക്കായിട്ട്, ആരുടെയെല്ലാം തോക്കുകളാണെന്ന് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ അവർകൾ ഒന്ന് വിശദീകരിച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം. തോക്കുകൾക്ക് ലൈസൻസ് പുതുക്കേണ്ട സമയത്തു് അവ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരുടെ മുൻപാകെ ഹാജരാക്കണമെന്ന് ചട്ടമുണ്ട്. മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാട് മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ബൗണ്ടറികളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് നാലഞ്ചു ദിവസംകൊണ്ടേ തോക്കുകൾ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കി തിരിച്ചു സ്ഥലത്തെത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. അവരുടെ കൃഷിയും മറ്റും ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു് നാലഞ്ചു ദിവസം താമസിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു് പല നഷ്ടത്തിനും കാരണമാകുന്നു. പന്നികളും മറ്റു ഉപദ്രവജന്തുക്കളും ധാരാളമുള്ള ആ നാട്ടുകളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാലതാമസം വളരെ സങ്കടപ്രദമാണ്. അതിനാൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർ തീയതിയും സ്ഥലവും നിശ്ചയിച്ചു് ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യം ചെയ്തു താലൂക്കിന്റെ പല സ്ഥലത്തുവച്ചു് തോക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ നിയമനകാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. ഇസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ ഓഫ് പോലീസ്. പോലീസുകാരെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. എങ്കിലും അതിൽതന്നെയും കത്തോലിക്കരുടെ കാര്യം അദ്ദേഹം പരിഗണിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് ആരേയുംപറ്റി പറയുകയല്ല, ഒരുത്തരേയും നിയമിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ റെക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുമില്ല. പൊതുവേ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലും കത്തോലിക്കരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം വളരെ വൈമനസ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ നിയമനം സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെൻറി

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നെ വിഷമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടല്ല, ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കും ഞങ്ങളിൽ സിമ്പതി തോന്നുന്നതിനുമാണ്. നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ സിവിൾലിസ്റ്റ് നോക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു വിഷമപ്രദമാണ്. ക്രസ്ത്യാനികളിലും ഹിന്ദുക്കളിലും മറും പല വിഭാഗക്കാരും കാണും. അതിനാൽ സിവിൾലിസ്റ്റ് നോക്കി ജാതി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi (*Karunagapalli; Karthikapalli and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*): ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കൻ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അയാൾ വിശ്വാസപ്രമാണമനുസരിച്ചു ജീവിക്കുന്നവനാണെന്നു എങ്ങനെ അറിയാം?

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: ശരിയായ കത്തോലിക്കനാണെങ്കിൽ അപ്രകാരംതന്നെ ജീവിക്കുന്നവനായിരിക്കും.

അതിനാൽ ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു് ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിന് അസമത്വ സമുദായാംഗങ്ങളോടു സിമ്പതി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാണ്. അതിലേക്ക് ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച മാതിരി, സിവിൾലിസ്റ്റ് നോക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിലും, വളരെ സങ്കടമുണ്ടെന്നു അസമത്വ സമുദായത്തിന്റെ നാമധേയത്തിൽ വീണ്ടും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, for some years the activities of the State Congress have been occupying the attention of this side of the House so much that a close scrutiny of the regular routine administration of the department has been neglected. Sir, I think that now, in spite of the sporadic statements made here and there, the State Congress is a dead horse and we shall leave it without flogging it. I therefore confine my attention entirely to the report. Sir, in the report at page 6, I find 54 cases against officers and men of the Police Department of which 29 cases have been disposed of. All these 29 cases, it is stated, ended in acquittal, and the rest are pending trial. Sir, the report goes on like that. In the report the Inspector General of Police makes a rather insinuating statement. This is what he says. "No compensation was awarded by courts to any of the police officers for frivolous prosecution.' Sir, an acquittal does not necessary mean that the prosecution is a frivolous one. If the prosecution was frivolous, it must be taken for granted, that the courts which have a discretion in the

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matter, will have exercised their discretion and awarded compensation. While on this question I want to point out what the High Court has made clear in dealing with this matter, when the question came up before them. I think Sir, that those statements of the High Court are as true today as they were at the time the High Court pronounced them. The High Court observed "The High Court are unable to view the absence of convictions as a conclusive indication of the reckless filing of cases against public servants. The High Court observe that the bulk of the cases against public servents are instituted against the police, that it is well known that people are afraid to give evidence against the police, and that the paucity of convictions in cases against the police may also be due to successful tampering with the evidence. The High court appear to think that the cases actually launched are but a fraction of those that would be if the difficulty of preserving the evidence from being tampered with, could be overcome. The High court conclude that the main reason, why so many fruitless cases are launched against public servants, is that the accused are in the bulk of the cases usually in a position to intimidate or suborn the witnesses." Sir, the spirit that is embodied in the conclusion drawn by the High Court is as true today as it was when it was made. If by taking a clue from the statement of the Inspector General of Police in his report, compensation is awarded, there will be absolutely no case hereafter against any police officer. Even now we find that convictions are infinitesimally small. That does not prove that the complaints were false. But I say that courts should not be allowed to be intimidated or sought to be intimidated in this manner. Sir, I am sorry I cannot deal with this matter exhaustively as the time at my disposal is very limited.

Then Sir, I want the House to turn its attention to page 12 of the administration report of the department in which some interesting cases are cited by the Inspector General of Police. In relating facts in an improper way I am afraid, Sir, he is making himself liable to be hauled up for contempt of court. For instance he cites one case thus:—

> 'A Christian woman of Meenachil enraged by the illegal intimacy of her husband with another Christian woman suddenly broke into the latter's house one night accompanied by her nephew and found her husband and his paramour in a compromising attitude.
>
> The nephew caught hold of the paramour while the wife stabbed her with a dagger. The victim succumbed to the injuries and the case against the accused was pending disposal at the close of the year.'

The Inspector General concludes that they have committed the crime. As a matter of fact, even before this report was printed, the

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

case came up before the High Court and the accused was honourably acquitted. The accused in that case has got a cause of action against the Inspector General and I believe, Sir, that the High Court also may have to proceed against him for contempt of court. This case has been reported in T. L. J. Vol. 31 which has been published as early as February; and the Inspector General cannot put forward the plea that he did not seen that.

Another case that is cited by him is as follows :—

"An Ezhava labourer of Attingal enticed a girl of 8 years to his house, removed her jewels after throttling her, put the dead body in a gunny bag and buried it in a neighbouring compound The case which was first registered as "Man Missing" was detected after vigilant enquiries which finally ended in the acquittal of the accused."

Sir, here the knowledge of acquittal is admitted. Even then he says that the accused throttled her, took off her jewels and committed the crime. Sir, all these cases are cited in this way and the Inspector General does not concern himself with the acquittal by the High Court and he does not excuse the accused even though the High Court has given an honourable acquittal.

With regard to the question of the increase in the number of crimes, my honourable friend Mr. Kesavan said that there is a decrease under murder. But the percentage of detection has gone down. But with regard to almost all other offences- except dacoity perhaps,—culpable homicide, theft, cattle theft, house-breaking and theft—in all these there is considerable increase. Two reasons are given for this. If the number of cases is higher than during the previous year it is stated that it is due to greater vigilence exercised by the police and also because of the fact that there was a free registration of cases. Sir, I do not exactly understand the meaning of the expression "free registration of cases". It may perhaps be that as soon as a case is brought, it is registered, but it is not always incumbent on the part of the Police Department, if they think it unnecessary, to proceed with the investigation of all cases. If there is diminution in the number of cases than in the previous year it is stated that it is due to the preventive action taken by the department. In this way the statistics regarding crime will be absolutely useless if these excuses are taken as sufficient for justifying the increase or decrease in the number of crimes. Sir, I think that there is less attention paid with regard to investigation work in the ordinary routine cases. It cannot be said now that the police are ovel-strained because of the political situation. The report itself admits that the year under report was unusually calm and there was no trouble from the State Congress people and the usual administration could be carried on.

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Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : May I know the year of the administration report to which the honourable member referred ?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, we are able to discuss only the administration report for 1115 .

Therefore I think that there is much scope for improvement in the ordinary routine work and all attention need not be confined to the State Congress alone any longer. I think, Sir, that the State Congress people themselves realise, that the first thing that they should strive for, is to live peacefully and without fear and not to give any opportunity for the police to demonstrate their inevitability.

I wish to refer to another point viz., the checking of motor vehicles. I should not be thought that I am making vague allegations. This checking is now conducted by two officers *viz.*, Checking Inspectors and A. S. Ps. or D. S. Ps. Two officers have to conduct this work. The A.S.Ps. and D S. Ps. have often no knowledge of mechanism. They go there and literally waste time. The motor owners are put to double loss. For one vehicle instead of paying Rs. 10 as they did originally they have now to pay Rs. 20. Ofcourse, they will not admit that openly. If they do not pay there will be prosecutions for over-loading or for not having good breaks or for not keeping the side or for any other offence. To avoid this I would suggest that this work of checking must be transferred to the Transport Department. This will have the effect of making the police pure.

With regard to the question of punishments meted out to the police officers, I must say that there is great complaint. I do not know all the facts and I am not speaking about any particular instance. Sir, it is high time that an official enquiry.—I do not want any thing else—is conducted by an independent judicial officer with regard to the punishments meted out in the department. I would strongly deprecate an enquiry by a non-official committee. A judicial officer of high standing may go into the question and submit a report. Something has to be done. There is real discontent in the rank and file. It is more dangerous because it does not show itself out because of a feeling of frustration. They think the present Inspector General is too powerful for them. They have got a terrible feeling of fear and they dare not even put forward any complaint against him.

President : But the Head of the Administration is getting complaints againit the Inspector General. And the honourable member may be sure that whether it is the Inspector General or any body else, if a petitioner has a grievance against him, he will be heard.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: There is a feeling that they cannot complain against him and that is why I suggest that a judicial officer may be deputed to enquire into the matter.

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai]

Sir, it is gratifying to find that the Inspector-General has done something to improve the health of the force, by giving them drill, rifle practice and so on, and making them more efficient. There is a real change in the physical appearance of these men. But I am told that crude corporal punishments are sometimes inflicted, while they are standing on duty even on public roads. That should be avoided. That kills their self-respect. Physically they have improved very much and I hope the training in musketry and other things have improved their efficiency.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the Demand. Since the time is very limited I will refer to only one subject. In regard to the training in musketry given to police constables I may refer to an incident which recently took place in the Parur temple. An elephant went out of control during the utsavam in Medom last and no police officer present was able to shoot it notwithstanding specific orders to that effect. There were about 20 constables, Inspectors and an A. S. P. present at the spot and yet nobody was competent enough to shoot it. The elephant was allowed to roam about inside the closed temple premises for three days. They could at least maim it. This shows the want of training for shooting by the police officers.

President: Apparently the honourable member is not aware that maiming an elephant will make it more infuriated.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: There was nobody within the temple premises excepting the starved elephant. They had to bring down a man from a place which is twenty-five miles away. We do not know what was paid to him for shooting it. He shot it and it died in 3 days. I would therefore suggest that in future at least proper training should be given to these police officers.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണം പൊതുവേ തൃപ്തികരമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏതാനും കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുൻപുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ അവസ്ഥയും ഇന്നത്തെ അവസ്ഥയും തുലനംചെയ്തുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സമാധാനപരമായി രാജ്യമാകെ സഞ്ചരിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു സുസ്ഥിതി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി സമ്മതിക്കാതെ തരമില്ല. കൈക്കൂലിവിഷയത്തിലും മറ്റും കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ സാധാരണ കണ്ടുവരാറുള്ള അഴിമതികളിലും പുതിയ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിൻെറ വരവോടുകൂടി സാരമായ വ്യത്യാസം

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നന്മയുടെ വശത്തേക്കു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാനും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണവും രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായ സ്ഥിതിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ വരേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഇരുപതിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം അധിവസിക്കുന്നതും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ അധിവാസയോഗ്യമായ ഭൂമിയിൽ പതിനെട്ടിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതും, രാജ്യത്തു ആകെ നെൽകൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ മൂന്നിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നതുമായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്തിൽ—കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ - പോലീസിന്റെ ഭരണം വേണ്ടത്ര ആരോഗ്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഇതിനുമുൻപു രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു ദൈർഭാഗ്യമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അടുത്ത കാലത്തു അവിടെ ഒരു പോലീസ സ്റ്റേഷൻ തന്നെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുകയും വ്യയസൂനീകരണത്തിനായി അതു് അവിടെ നിന്നും എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നു് ആലോചനയുള്ളതായും അറിവാനിടയായി. സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഭരണം കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കണമെന്നും സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അവിടെ നിയമിച്ചുതരണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. തൽഫലമായിട്ടെന്നവണ്ണം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ മാറിനിയമിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ സംഗതിവശാൽ വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ പെൻഷനുപ്രാരംഭമായി നിർബന്ധിത അവധി എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ വന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ആൾ യോഗ്യനും സമർത്ഥനുമാണു്. പക്ഷേ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു തന്റെ ഊർജ്ജസ്വലതയും കൃത്യനിഷ്ഠയും പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കുടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്റെ ഒരു പഴയ അപേക്ഷയാണു പുളിങ്കുന്നിലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു സഞ്ചാരസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്പോഴും ചെറുവള്ളങ്ങളിലാണു് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നതു്. തൻമൂലം തന്റെ കൃത്യനിർവ്വഹണം വേണ്ടവിധത്തിലും തക്കസമയത്തും നടക്കുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തിനായി ആഴവും ഓളവുമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി യാത്രചെയ്യുത്തക്ക സൗകര്യവും വലിപ്പവും ശീഘ്രഗതിയുമുള്ള ഒരു മോട്ടോർ ബോട്ടോ തത്തുല്യമായ മറ്റു വാഹനമൊ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

സർ, ഇവിടെ സംസാരിച്ച മെമ്പർമാരിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ ഫ്ളച്ചർ തുടങ്ങി മി: കോട്ടർ വരെയുള്ള ആളുകളിൽനിന്നും സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പൊതുവേ ഏതാനും ചില പ്രസ്താവനകാം കേൾക്കാനിടയായി. എനിക്കു ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അവരിൽ നിന്നും അല്പം വിഭിന്നമായ അഭിപ്രായഗതിയാണുള്ളതു. സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലങ്ങളിലേപ്പോലെ അത്ര വിപുലമായ

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തോതിലൊ ദുഷിച്ച സംരംഭങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയൊ ഇപ്പോഠം നടക്കുന്നില്ലെ ന്ന പ്രഥമ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കാണാം. എന്നാൽ ഏതുകാരണങ്ങളാലാണൊ ബഹുജനങ്ങഠം സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിനെ പിൻതുണ നഠംകിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു അ കാരണങ്ങഠം ഇന്നും അവശേഷിക്കുന്നു. ഉത്തരവാദഭരണത്തിനു വേ ണ്ടിയോ സത്യത്തേയും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി യോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പുരോഗമനകാശത്തെ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനായൊ അല്ല സ്റ്റേറു കാൺഗ്രസ്സ് ആരംഭിച്ചതും അനുയായികഠം അവർക്കു പിൻതു ണനഠംകിയതും. ഓരോരോ കാരണങ്ങളാൽ അസംതൃപ്തരായിത്തീർന്ന ആളുകഠം ഒരു ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരത്തോടുകൂടി തങ്ങളുടെ അസംതൃപ്തിക ഠംക്കും സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കും പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ബോധത്തോടു കൂടിയാണു സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സിൽ ചേർന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു് അവരിൽ പലർക്കും ജയിൽവാസമനുഭവങ്ങഠം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊ ണ്ടും പിൻഗാമികളുടെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടും സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് പഴയതുപോ ലെ മുന്നോട്ടു വരികയില്ലെന്നു് സുബോധമുള്ളവർക്കു ദീർഘദർശനം ചെ യ്യാൻ കഴിയും. സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസ്സ് പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ എത്രതന്നെ ശ്ര മിച്ചിരുന്നാലും ഇന്നത്തെ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ പഴയ നിലയിൽ സ്റ്റേറു് കാൺഗ്രസ്സു മുമ്പോട്ടുവന്ന ഭരണക്രമത്തെ തകിടം മറിക്കുവാൻ സാധി ക്കയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തീർച്ചയാണു്.

സർ, സമാധാനപരമായി ജീവിതംകഴിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ ഇട യിൽ വികാരഭരിതമായ ദുർബോധനങ്ങഠം നഠംകി തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകഠം പരത്തുവാൻ ഇവർ ഇപ്പോഠം പ്രകാരാന്തരേണ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ഇവ രുടെ പ്രവർത്തിയെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു പരിശോധിക്കുന്നവർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. പട്ടിണിക്കാരും വിഷമിക്കുന്നവരുമായ ആളുകളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ചെന്നു ഇവർ സോഷ്യലിസത്തിന്റെയും കമ്മ്യൂണിസത്തിന്റെയും ബീജങ്ങ ഠം അവരിൽ കുത്തിവയ്ക്കുവാൻ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉദ്വേഗനിവാരണശ്രമങ്ങഠം ക്കെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു കുറെ കുപ്പക്കാലുകഠംകൊടുത്തും മറുചില പ്രകടന ങ്ങഠം നടത്തിയും അവർ ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ അവരുടെ വശത്തേക്കു ആകർഷിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ബദ്ധപ്പെടുകയാണു് ഇപ്പോഠം. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണാധികാരികഠം അവരെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുകയില്ല, പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നു അവക്കു യാതൊരു ഉപദ്രവും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല എന്നുള്ള ഒരു നില ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഉടനടിതന്നെ ഭരണപരമായ ഒരു പരിഷ്കാരം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളോടുകൂടി സോഷ്യലിസ

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ത്തിന്റെയും കമ്മ്യൂണിസത്തിന്റെയും ബീജങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുക എന്ന നയം അവർ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നും അവക്ക് യാതൊരുപദ്രവങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലന്ന് അവക്ക് ബോദ്ധ്യമുള്ള കാലത്തോളം തങ്ങളെ സമീപിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളോട് ഭരണക്രമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവജ്ഞ ജനിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അവർ ഒരുമ്പെടുന്നതിൽ അതിശയിക്കാനില്ല. സർ, ഇവരുടെ ഇത്തരം പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ തടയുവാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഉടൻതന്നെ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉദ്ബോധിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ളത്.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, പോലീസു ഭരണത്തിനു ഫ ഫ ഫ ഒലെക്ക് വ ഒന്നഫന്നം രൂപാ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഫ ഫ ഫ ഒ-ലെ പോലീസ് ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ട് ഇന്നലെ വൈകിട്ടാണ് കിട്ടിയത്. അതു മുഴുവൻ വായിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നതിനു സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഈയാണ്ടിൽ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകവിധിയായി കാണുന്നതു (chart) പടമാണ്. ഇതു ഒരു നല്ല പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണമാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും അധികം കൊലപാതകം നടന്നതു നെയ്യാറിൻകരതാലൂക്കിലാണെന്നു കാണാം. എന്നാൽ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു കൊലപാതകവും നടന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അവിടത്തെ കണക്കു ശരിയാണൊ എന്ന് ഒന്നു പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നു ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തി കൊള്ളുന്നു.

President : Evidently the honourable member has taken those statisties from some where.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : എതായാലും ഈ രീതി മുറുകെ തുടർന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകണം. ജനങ്ങൾ നന്നാകാൻ ഇതൊരു നല്ല മാർഗ്ഗമാണ്. എന്റെ താലൂക്കിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം വ കൊലപാതകം നടന്നു. ഇതുവളരെ കഷ്ടമായിതോന്നുന്നു. ഇനി എനിക്കു അവരോടു നിങ്ങൾ കൊലപാതകം ചെയ്യരുത് എന്നു പറയാം. പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കാം. കൊലപാതകകാലത്തിൽ കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കു കണക്കു പൂജ്യമായിരിക്കാൻ നിങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നു്.

ഇവിടെ സ്ത്രീപോലീസ്കാരെ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഇവിടെ കാണുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർക്കു ആരോ എട്ടോ രൂപയാണ് ശമ്പളമെന്നും പറയുന്നു. സ്ത്രീകൾ പോലീസിൽ ചേർന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുതന്നെ പൊതുവെ രാജ്യത്തു് അതൃപ്തിയാണുള്ളതു്. എന്തിനാണ് ഈ പെണ്ണുങ്ങൾ പോലീസിൽ ചേർന്നതു എന്നും മറ്റുമാണ് ആളുകൾ സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

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Mr. M. Sultan Muhiadheen (*Kalkulam and Vilavankod* cum *Neyyattinkara*): സ്പീ പോലീസ് കാർ ഇപ്പോൾ സ്പെഷ്യൽ പോലീസുകാരാണെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. T. K. Kittan: ഏതായാലും അവർ ആകെ പത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടു പേരെയുള്ളൂ. അവർക്ക് സ്റ്റാർട്ടിങ്ങ് പേ ഫം ശ്രമയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലാതെ അവർക്ക് ഇന്നാത്ത ശമ്പളംകൊണ്ടു വസ്ത്രധാരണത്തിനോ ആഹാരത്തിനോ ഒന്നും തികയുന്നതല്ല. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇവർ കുഞ്ഞുകുട്ടിപരാധീനക്കാരായി മേലാൽ വരേണ്ടവരുമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവർക്ക് ശമ്പളം ഉടനെ കൂട്ടികൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon (*Trivandrum and Nedumangad* cum *Chirayinkil*): Sir, I shall begin by expressing my appreciation of the wisdom of Government in extending the period of service of our Inspector-General of Police. A person of his stamp, of his energy and of his dexterity is required in the present conditions in which the country is placed and I think he may be continued till the country is safe and clear from all political subversive activities.

Next, coming to the question of disturbing the tranquillity and peace of the State by the activities of the State Congress, I have just to say a word. Whatever be the nature or name of an organisation in this country, if the principal aim of such an organisation is to relieve the condition of misery and poverty prevailing in the land, I would be the first person not only to welcome such an organisation but also to join that party. But if its aim is only for the achievement of some reform with a view to benefit some particular persons, I will condemn such an organisation. Sir, what is the present condition in which our country is placed? If we go to village parts, we hear cries of poverty and abject misery. The children are actually starving. Not a morsel of food for the poor people. Such is the condition prevailing among the poor of the rural parts as well as in the coastline. Is it not the duty of the Government and the representatives of the people to relieve such distress of the poor? The chief activity of any good organisation now must be to try, as far as possible, to relieve the existence of misery among the poor. Sir, all people look up to you for your kind guidance during these difficult times. The stars of Travancore are now on the ascendant.

President: But the international picture is gloomy.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Any how, Sir, under the present condition of peace and tranquillity in the land, I want the people to co-operate with you for the purpose of ameliorating the condition

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of the people, thereby winning greater glory and happiness to the people of our State in these difficult periods.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: Sir, despite the eloquence of the honourable lady member in cataloguing an array of diatribes against the department as a whole, as well as, in spite of the rhetorical exuberance with which my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai attempted in vain to expose the inefficiency of the department with the aid of facts and figures from the Administration Report, I cannot but express my supreme satisfaction at the increased efficiency and improved tone and morale of the department since the present head of the department took charge of his office. Sir, to me it appears there is no other department of Government which is so responsible for the peace and safety of the country as the Police Department. In my opinion, any amount of encomium showered on the present head of the department cannot be considered extravagant for the tact and tenacity of purpose with which he successfully combated the subversive activities of the political agitators and thereby enabled Government to restore peace and tranquillity in the land. And I take this opportunity to thank the Government in having discerned correctly the valuable services rendered by him as well as his perennial capacity for work, great enthusiasm and buoyancy of spirit despite his advanced age and eligibility for superannuation and rewarded him with well-merited extension of service by a couple of years more.

President: I think he is less than fifty years of age.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am just 53.

President: I think he retired from service elsewhere at the age of 44 or so.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: I am so sorry, Sir. I thought he retired at the proper age fixed for retirement. Sir, the Police Department, as I said at the outset, is very much concerned with the peace and tranquillity of the State, so much so that it must be the imperative duty of Government to bestow their most anxious..... (*President's Bell.*)

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Sir, let me offer my grateful thanks to the honourable members who greeted my Demand with kind and generous words not excepting also one or two who viewed it with a few ungenerous words. With them perhaps I am in that unenviable position, as the Tamil saying goes :

ஆகாத பொண்டாட்டி கைப்பட்டாலும் குற்றம் கால் பட்டாலும் குற்றம்.

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[Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.]

it is 'Thalai Vidhi.' I cannot help it. I must do my work. Well, Sir, there are some people like Miss Mayo who see always the black spot in the picture shutting their eyes against the good, lovely and beautiful things. With all that, I have no cause for complaint against anybody. I know there was a similar voice in the other House—a solitary voice so to say—which said that the police today is the same as it was 20 years ago, and we hear the echo here. Under the principle of sound, in physics the noise and echo are one. I do not propose to enter into the merits of the remarks advanced in that connection. But I can freely and boldly but modestly say to this honourable House that very great improvements have been effected in the working of the department.

Well, Sir, going to the brass tacks—the subject of corruption—I hang my head down with shame and admit as I did in the other House that there is corruption in all ranks of my department in all forms—money, women, wine and supplies. I do own the blame attributed to my department. I know, however, that my subordinate officers may not agree with me there. They may not like this sentiment being uttered on the floor of this House. But I do want them to hear me what all I propose to say. Let them also share the odium of the department. I am not going to conceal it. This sort of corruption exists all over the continent. Even in England there is corruption. Some Scotland Yard officers who were staying with me while I was in Meerut have given several cases of corruption in the English Police. It is so in France, America, and elsewhere. I am not saying this in justification or in palliation of the matter now in issue.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether it is not a fact that due to the vigilance of the head of the administration on this problem, corruption has decreased now from what it was?

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Thanks for the compliment. Yes, Sir. I should say that as a matter of fact corruption is on the down in Travancore. Every attempt is being made by the department to stamp out this evil. The House need not think even for a moment that because corruption exists elsewhere, it can also exist here. I do not at all tolerate that view. It is no longer a justification to think like that. But, Sir, are we not doing everything in our power to find out cases of corruption and deal with them severely? Are not some members of the public also helping us in finding out cases of corruption? It is therefore I said and repeat it again that every attempt is being made by the Head of the Police Department to root out this evil. As I said elsewhere, this process of extermination cannot be achieved in a day. It must

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take its own time. It is like the leprosy bacilli. As the incubation period is a long one, the treatment also takes a long time. We are doing all that is possible in all directions to free the State and services from this disease. All of us might have lately seen the Hindi Picture "Puckar." We saw how Emperor Jehangir had a chain in his palace so that at any time any victim might go and pull it to attract the attention of the Emperor. Not only the Muslim, but any community could pull it. That is the idea underlying. Here also our Maharaja has a chain in the human personality of the Dewan. Anybody can go and pull him at any time. He responds and the message reaches His Highness.

President: Order, order. The honourable member will remember that this is the Police Demand.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, Sir. I am talking about corruption. If any report of corruption reaches the head of the administration it is being enquired into vigorously and faithfully.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : ഒ ര ശ്രീപാ ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്ന ശ്രീപാ അക്കറിംഗ് അലവൻസുമുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർന്മാർ ഉണ്ടോ ?

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Yes, in some cases. The last grade Inspecor gets a pay of Rs. 50.

Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai : അവരുടെ സ്റ്റാറസ് മെൻറയിൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന ഇവ ളുകൊണ്ട സാധിക്കുമോ?

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Personally, I feel that the pay of the Inspectors is less here ; the pay of the Constables here is also very much less; in fact lesser than anywhere in India. But, I cannot ask for enhancing their pay, without showing some corresponding reduction in some other branch of this department. I am taking steps to improve the pay of these ill-paid men and I am sure it will be taken up shortly.

Coming to my point, as I said elsewhere, there should be co-operation from the other side. As a matter of fact the Government have issued a number of circulars on this matter. They have openly asked people to come forward with specific instances and if there is evidence to establish corruption suitable action will be taken. Likewise, I have also asked people and their representatives to co-operate with me in this matter. I am taking action even on anonymous petitions. I am asking everybody that comes to me to help me in rooting out corruption. What more is expected of me in the matter ?

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[Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.]

Sir, I find, there are certain non-officials who are promoting corruption. Take, for instance, the recent yarn scares in Travancore. There are some persons among the representatives who have made some money out of it. They have sent their touts saying this and that will be done. That is the sort of immoral practice adopted in this part of the country. It is that kind of thing which should be put an end to immediately. The head of the administration is fully apprised of this state of affairs. Perhaps the members are not aware that the Dewan maintains a list of these crooks and vultures and he has deliberately marked it 'confidential' so that it may be known outside.

President: Order, order. The member has not much time.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am sorry, Sir. I shall try to conclude.

Coming back to my point, there are certain parasites among the people who indulge in out of the way methods. They boast that they could get any boon for the people. They openly say that they could approach the Dewan for getting certain things done. My submission is that such parasites, whether in service or outside, should be exterminated. In that matter, I want the co-operation of the public at large. Sir, one finger in one hand cannot make noice. (*The honourable member demonstrated to the House by snapping of fingers, clapping of hands and patting the members on either side.*) What a harmonious noise it is!

An honouroble member: I object to such demonstration.

President: The honourable member will realise that there is necessity to preserve a sense of general decorum in these matters.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I am sorry for the incident. My friend has mistaken me for this little act.

President: When the honourable member is speaking to a legislative and deliberative Assembly, he must understand that it is not a public platform, and there are certain rules which have to be kept up and adhered to very strictly.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I thought that this dramatic way of performance would be more convincing.

As regards the political activities, I am grateful to the honourable members for the lucid exposition of the position with regard to the recent State Congress activities. What is going on

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at the moment is whirl-wind trips and hurricane movements and meetings from the farthest south to farthest north. Even their first cousins in the neighbouring province and the rest of India are keeping quiet at the moment realising obviously the grave situation arising out of the war and Japanese menace. This time the State Congress leaders have not gone to the public with tapioca sticks and a few bags of rice to feed the population of Travancore. They are crying hoarse the wild battle cry "Responsible Government". Where is the mortal hurry for it, when the enemy is contemplating the invasion of the country? Having lay low all this time, it is inexplicable why they should show this feverish activity all on a sudden. Are they not acting perhaps unconsciously as enemy's fifth column.? Let me tell you that what is done in India is being immediately taken to Berlin. Apparently there is a radio transmitter secretly engaged. Only the other day when Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was arrested in Madras, news came back from Berlin immediately, of course in a mutilated way, that the Raja of Gopal has been arrested! See how they twist things. If you go on with this kind of agitation in the State, possibly it may give an impression that there is something wrong in this State. But on the other hand there is absolutely nothing here. I am sure the State Congress people will not be playing as tools in the hands of the enemy.

President: The honourable member has two minutes more.

Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: You know why this has happened. We have a fairly reliable information that a disgruntled gentleman, a Travancorean of course—who is sojourning beyond Edapally is now largely footing the bill for these trips and meetings. I do not want to mention his name because I am told he is realising the error of his ways and is likely to come round. It is time that this kind of nonsense is stopped.

Another feature of their activities is they are hobnobing with the labourers. It is against the accepted principle. The labour people have their own organisation to help them. There is the Labour Union. The Labour being ignorant, this ought not to have been done.

There has been an attack about the Special Police Constables. The Special Constables are ill-paid—But it must be realised that they are only part-time people. There has been a threat in the House in the earlier stages that the Treasury Bench should not come up again with a supplementary Demand. I for my part cannot give any such undertaking. Of course, it is well known to the public that ever since I joined the Force, I have the axe in my hand and have been cutting the expenses here and there. In the reorganisation in 1114, I cut the expenses permanently by

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[Khan Bahadur Rajyasevapravina G, S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.]

about 14,000 a year. In the recent re-organisation of the Reserve I had also brought down the expenses. Even in the course of this Budget Session, I have reduced the strength of the Force by one more Inspector by abolishing the post of R. I., Kottayam. In spite of all these, if circumstances necessitate coming up to the House for additional expenditure, I must. For instance, the provision for the Special Police (28,168) in the Budget is made for six months in the coming year. This is on the assumption that there would be no necessity to have the Special Police Force after six months. But if War is coming down to our doors as it seems likely, I may have to come up: because the coast has to be guarded. In the neighbouring Province, certain high officers have met and drawn up a confidental scheme for the defence. I went to Madras Presidency and got a copy of the secret document. I am framing my scheme also on the same lines. If that has to be introduced, I must come up to the House for a supplementary grant.

President: Before putting the Demand to vote there is a matter that I wish to mention with regard to the State Congress and its activities. As Government have stated more than once, they have absolutely no objection to that body or any other body conducting political activities in a normal and peaceful manner. There are, however, two considerations which make it incumbent on Government to watch the activities of the State Congress through the Police Department and otherwise a little more closely than they would otherwise have done and I am saying this so that there may not be any mistake about it. One arose from the obvious desire of many of the members of the State Congress to get into touch with Alleppey and Shertallai and we have reasons to believe that the acute economic depression prevailing there is made use of for enlisting the labouring population on the side of the Congress so as to obtain political adherence to that body. Such reports have come to Government not only from police source but from other sources also. But if such a step is taken and disturbing activities are discovered then Government cannot, on account of the fact that Alleppey and Shertallai are now receiving large war orders which have to be fulfilled and that any artificially engineered labour unrest may lead to disaster for the State as a whole and its industry, sit quiet under that menace. The other reason is that there have been noticed undesirable demonstrations of a kind which are obviously subversive. Three days ago, there was a meeting held in a boat and a certain number of people proceeded in another boat to protest against that meeting and ugly scenes appear to have taken place. Demonstrations of this kind do not add to the credit of the organisation nor does the invasion of Bar rooms and Court rooms for propaganda purposes. I trust that all political

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organisations—I am referring not only to the State Congress but also to those who are opposed to the State Congress, who might also wish to stage demonstrations—will refrain from taking advantage of the present economic situation to stir up the afflicted people into unrest. Such an action would not only be unfair but would neutralise the ameliorative efforts that are now being made to ease the situation.

The Demand was put to vote and carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XX—AGRICULTURE.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyár (*Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs, 1,57,741 under demand XX—Agriculture.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, Co-operation and Agriculture may be discussed together.

The motion was put and carried.

President: Mr. Narayana Aiyar, you may move Demand XXII also.

DEMAND XXII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 92,093 under Demand XXII—Co-operative Department.

Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe: യുദ്ധാനന്തരം ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാതെ വരുമോ എന്ന ആളുകൾ വല്ലാതെ സംശയിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് പറ്റിയ കൃഷി ധാരാളം നടത്താനാണ് കൂടുതൽ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇവിടെ നെൽകൃഷിചെയ്വാൻ ഒരാളിനു ഫാംസെൻറു സ്ഥലമെ ഉള്ളു. പുരയിടമാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സെൻറുണ്ടു. ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടതായ കൃഷി ധാരാളം ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം അരി വെളിയിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടാതെ വരുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു വലിയ വിഷമത നേരിടും. കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടു മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ലിഫ്റ്റ് ഇറിഗേഷൻ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയും മറ്റും നെൽകൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു ഉടൻ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽവന്നു് ആവശ്യം മുഴുവൻ നിറവേറുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് റിസർവിലുള്ള വെറ്റ്ലാൻറ് ഭൂമികൾ കൃഷിക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. റിസർവിനു വെളിയിലും ഇതുപോലെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഭൂമികളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയെ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ബ്ലാക്കുകളായി തിരിച്ചു് പലർക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്വാനുപയോഗമുള്ള ആകെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടുഭാഗം ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളുടെ കൃഷികൾക്കായി വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനു നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടറിയുന്നു. ഇവി

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